## WASHINGTON

The Nebraska ar d Colorado Admission Bills awa'ting the Signainre of the President.

Bebute on the Reconstruction Bill of Thad Stevens in the House.

Convention of Iron and Steel Manufacturers.

Ac.

The National Currency.

Pramittee on Banking and Currency had another to-day to mature the till heretofore introduced he creation of a sinking fund and the substitution,

proval Meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association.

The American Iron and Steel Association is now holding its annual meeting in Washington. This association far composes of nearly all the manufacturers and wholeseale dealers engaged in the iron trade throughout the weaming, and at this meeting nearly all the States are represented. The amenal report was presented, which temeraces a large amount of statistical information. The sanniscturers generally report the trade as depressed, owing to their implifity to compete with foreign manufacturers. A public meeting was held to night at Masonio Bail, at which many members of Congress were present. Remarks were made by Horace Greeley, Commissioner Wells, Representatives Kelley, Hale, Dodge, Griswold and others in advocacy of the protection of home indusdutice and opposing strenuously the reduction of wages to the standard of European laborers in the same in-

Approval by the President.

The President has approved the bill suspending the payment of money to persons claiming the labor or ser-

vice of colored volunteers or drafted men.

Removals and Appointments by the President.

It appears from the semi-official statement of Senator

Lowan, in debate to-day, that the total number of removals since the adjournment of the Senate last July

was 446, out of a total number of appointments of 2,434.

Of the twenty-one changes made in the Department of
the interior, seventeen were made by the present Secretary, one of them having been for "official misconduct."

Of the 197 removals in the Post Office Department, 120

were for political respons. The number of nonumations

the President to day on general politics. It has not transpired whether Greeley converted the President to

his ideas of amneste and sufrage or tot.

The Investigation of the Contracts of the Indian Bureau.

The Investigation which has been in progress by the Bouse Committee on Indian Affairs with regard to the autiject of the late contract for furnishing goods to the Indians is at an end. Commissioner Bogy, of the Bumanufacture and of American material, the Commis-cioner expressing himself in strenuous opposition to the purchase of foreign articles for supplying the American

Indiana.
The Alleged Murder of Union Soldiers in South Carolina.
The select committee appointed to inquire into the facts concerning the killing of Union soldiers in South Carolina, and the discharge of those convicted of crime. ready to make their report. They to-day ex-

Movements of the Steamer Ashuelot. ommander Febiger reports to the Navy Department, the United States steamer Ashuelot, under his com-mand, at the harbor of Singapore, from whence she would sail for Hong Kong. Her officers and crew are reported

in small boxes and retail them, must buy them in small boxes from the manufacturer, who is compelled to box

## THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass, presented a polition from the amployes of the government printing office asking that the twenty per continuous of pay given to the sterks by the House bill be given to them, which was referred to the Finance Committee. Also a polition for insteading pay for army efficies, which was referred to the Miltary Committee.

Mr. Charming, (rep.) of Mich, presented the polition of the citizens of Despoit against the reduction of the volume of the national currency, which was referred to she Finance Committee.

Mr. Summe, (rep.) of Mass, presented a similar pathete, which was similarly referred; also the polition of the Fennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society for an stassadard of the constitution prohibiting distinctions is pathical rights on account of color, and eleven perintons from the loyal colored men of North Carolina for the Assage of Mr. Slavena House bill for resonantiating Mayth Carolina, which were referred to the Constitutes as Reconstruction.

Mr. Hannin, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a certific perinted by the miles, was a described a critical position which was undeed in the upon the able.

Mr. A state, (rep.) of Ohio, presented the metro-indeed of Assage of August Legislators for the establishment of a tennet Flat to Ordron, which was presented the metro-indeed of Assage of August Legislators for the establishment of a tennet Flat to Ordron, which was presented to lie upon the late.

in the House proceedings yesterday. It was to strike out what was keened a proposition similar to that offered by Mr. When in the Senate, that the act of admission shall take offered only upon the fundamental condition that the Legislature of the State shall agree to the abeliation of all distinctions on account of color.

Mr. Wass, (rep.) of Only, moved that the Senate concern in the House amendment.

Mr. Ensurans, (rep.) of Vt., noped the Senate would not concer. It was evident to his mind either that Congress, had the right, in admitting the State, to impose conditions of universal suffrage or effect if must be left to the people of the, Territory, in their original capacity to decide. Teare was no middle ground. The question might just as well to left to the City Council of the city of Washington as to the Legislature of the Territory.

Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Md., agreed with Mr. Edmunds that, either Congress had the right that he (Mr. Edmardas) chimned in the premises, or else it must be left to be people.

Mr. Harnings, dem.) of Ind., was opposed to all the conditions contifered, but he believed if any were to be imposed they should be left to the people of the State to camply with.

The question was further discussed by Messra. Henderson, Morrill and others, when the morning hour expired, and the regular order of business, which was the bill to roculate the tenure of office, was called up.

Mr. Wade moved to suspend the regular order until the Nebraska bill was disposed of.

The motion was agreed to—year 2s, nays It.

Mr. Harperson, (rep.) of Mo., resumed the foor on the bill to admit Nebraska. He offered as a substitute for the House amendment what was known as the Brown amountment when the bill was before the Santa, the difference between the two being that the one one or posed authmits the question to the people instead of the legislature. The year and nays were ordered on Mr. Hendricks' amendment, and it was disagreed to—year 15, nays 21.

cratic canvars. He knew of one man who had been appointed to an important post office who was the editor of a democratic paper and who had been arreated and imprisoned during the war for disloyalty. Throughout the entire State of Ohio federal officeas were compelied to support the onpostion to the republican party, or they were removed. He did not know how it was in oth water entire the proportion of removals elsewhere was in great as it had been there, the aggregate must be greater than Mr. Cowan had stated.

Mr. Haspansov referred to the recently published letter of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the Norfolk Navy Yard and the appointment to that place, and advocated the amendment of Mr. Sumner.

After further debate the Senate, at forty-five minutes pest four, adjourned.

THE THE WANTED TO THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Jan. 16, 1867.
THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.
Mr. Spaliding, (rep.) of Obio, asked leave to offer solution instruction that

for the Executive, the Judiciary and even Congress had recognized them. Congress had made appropriations for indges of the United States in the States of Florida, Alabama and other districts. The bill of his colleague was nothing but a bill of anarchy, for it swept away all the laws now existing there, and a people without law were as miserable as a people without God. He looked upon both bills as departures from the constitutional amendment. It might be but justice to punish the rebels severely, but there was something grander in magnanimity and mercy than in even handed Justice. He knew that those robels had ridged the land over with graves. He knew that four hundred thousand citizens had fallen marriers to their faith to the country and the constitution, and it was in view of their great transgression that the proposed act of universal forgiveness rose into the sublime and challenged a parallel in history since man began to be on earth. He protested against the bill as being foreign to the purposes of the constitutional amendment.

It was inquired of Mr. Bincham how many of the

began to be on earth. He protested against the bill as being foreign to the purposes of the constitutional amendment.

It was inquired of Mr. Bingham how many of the rebel States had accepted the constitutional amendment. Mr. Bracham admitted that all the rebel States which had considered it their legislatures, with the exception perhaps of Arkansas, had rejected it, but it did not follow that they would not yot acceptint, and if three fourths of the organized States adopted it, would bind the rest, and give them the benefit of it while in the meantime it would bind Congress. For these reasons he asked that the bill be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Dawson, (dem.) of Pa., followed in an argument to prove that the Presidential policy was the true solution of the national difficulties. He showed how the rebels having laid down their arms and abandoned the objects for which they had taken them up, had since been submissive to the laws and had conducted themselves as good citicens; and that on the other hand the course pursued by Congress had been based of the asymption that the reconstruction of the government as to those States, was what it was called upon to believe. Congress had assumed that the old government and the constitution of 1789, had been as to those States destroyed. If so, whereir and how? Not certainly by the decisive success of the Union armies, and not by the surrenders of the rebel armies and their complete abandonment of the issues for which they had resorted to force, and their prompt return to obedience to the paramount law. The government, therefore, had not been broken up, and no reconstruction was necessary. He argued that there was no warrant in the constitution for imposing the atmendment as a condition in reconsiting the rebel States to representation in reconsition was necessary. He argued that there was no warrant in the constitution for imposing the atmendment as a condition in reconsiting the rebel States to representation in reconsition was necessary. He argued t

Mr. Status moved to amend the clause appropriating \$2,500 salary for the Supreme Court reporter, and \$2,500 additional in case he had to publish more than one volume of reports.

Mr. Halk, (rep.) of N. Y., opposed the smendment, saying he would favor the opposite principle, that is, to pay the reporter \$2,500 in case he published only one volume, and but half the amount in case he published more than one volume. The tendency was to magnify reports and he wished to check it. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Farsuworks, (rep.) of Ill., moved to strike out the clause appropriating \$10,000 for continuing the collection of reliable statistical information concerning the gold and silver mines of the Western States and Territories.

Mr. Hors, (rep.) of Cal., and Mr. McRurs, (rep.) of Cal., opposed the amendment.

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Mr. Straways moved to reduce the amount to \$5,000. This amendment was rejected and then the clause was fitruck out.

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Mr. Rapocan, (dem.) of N. T., moved to amend the clause for the payment of the heteropolitan police for the District of Columbia, by reducing the increased compensation from fifty per cent to tweaty. Two per cent.

At the engression of Mr. Parcanguras, (rep.) of Ind., he put the reduction at twenty per cent.

Mr. Harden, (rep.) of Ill., moved to amend the paragraph by adding the following provise:—"Provided that hereafter no person shall be employed as pollocems or watchman who has not served at least one year or been wounded in the army of the United States and received an honorable discharge."

Mr. Harden, rep., of Ill., soved to amend the paragraph by adding the following provise:—"Provided that hereafter no person shall be employed as pollocems or watchman who has not served at least one year or been wounded in the army of the United States and received an honorable discharge."

Mr. Harden, rep.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Declaration of the Election of Roscoe Conkling as Senator.

A Test Oath for Voters in This State.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTIONS AT ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

This has been a busy day with the Legislature, especially in the lower house, which eat an hour beyond its usual time for adjournment. The morning was taken up in the Assembly with the closing specials of members respecting the contested seat of Putnam county.

After remarks by Means. Wyoth, Hiscock, Creamer,

Senato and Assembly on United States Senator took place in accordance with the new law on the subject. The Senate, headed by Lieutenant Governor Woodford and Mr. James Tervilliger, Clerk, entered the Assembly chamber, heralded by the Sergeants.at.arms, and took seats in the front row. The Lieutenant Governor, in conjunction with Speaker Pittz, presided, and the form of comparing votes was immediately discharged. After the reading of the votes in each house by the respective clerks, Messrs. Torwilliger and Caldwell, the Lieutenant Governor formally declared Rescoe Conkling elected United States Senator for the State of New York for six years from the 4th of next March. The Senators then stood up and departed. The ceremony was witnessed by a crowded house, including many fashionably dressed ladies.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—To amend the revised statutes so as to exclude from voting all persons who have taken part in or given aid to the rebellion.

By Mr. Warra—To establish and organize the Hudson River Asylum for the Insane. It is understood that the asylum will be located in Poughkespeis.

By Mr. Jann—To amend the charter of the Citizens' Savings Bank; also to encourage telegraphic communication between New York and Prance. A company to lay the cable is organized, and this bill proposes to give them the right to anchor the cable somewhere on New York soil.

By Mr. Pranson—For improvements of Clinton street, Brooklyn.

BULE DYBODCER.

THE PERSON COUNTY CONTESTED ELECTION.

The PURDAM COUNTY CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Purpam county contested seat care was taken up.

After a lengthy discussion the majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections was adopted by 72 to 41, awarding the stat now held by Louis E. Gregory, democrat, to Stephen Baker, republican.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

At twelve e'clock the Senate and Assembly most in

By Mr. Ballago-To amend the revised

By Mr. Becce—A resolution relative to the tariff, heretofore published.

Mr. Millsradon dissented.

Mr. Davelin moved to lay the resolution on the table
to be printed. Agreed 19.

By Mr. APREER—To amend section five of the general

railroad law.

Nonces of Bills.

By Mr. Lockwoon—To encoured the construction of the Southern Central Railroad.

By Mr. Bassu—To Sathorize the county of Databass to-borrow money.

By Mr. Garan—To amend an act relative to the State Laglic Asylum, passed in 1865. Also to reduce the carried of the Metropolitan Insurance Company. Also to incorporate the Metropolitan Insurance Company.

By Mr. Haynes—Fo. a railroad from Brooklyn to Coney Island.

incorporate the Metropolitan Indominity and warehousing Company.

By Mr. Haynes—Fo. a railroad from Brooklyn to Coney Island.

By Mr. Jacoss—To regulate the sale of lickets, the checking of bagagae and the conveyance of freight oscertain connecting lines of railroad in this State.

By Mr. Krady—To protect citizons of Brooklyn against the exterion of the Cuitzens' Gas Light Company.

By Mr. Brock—To reduce the fare and reculate the carrying of freight on the Harleten Railroad; also the same with reference to the Hudson River icultand.

By Mr. Brock—To incorporate the Lower California Company; also to amend the several acts in relation to passongers arriving at the port of New York.

By Mr. Blain—To amend the several acts in relation to passongers arriving at the port of New York.

By Mr. Blain—To facilitate travel to the Central Park by the extension of certain railroad tracks through Lexington avenue and certain other streets.

By Mr. Grudley—To incorporate the Leaners and Trust Company.

By Mr. M. C. Hurrhy—To legalize the sale of forteries and policies in the State of New York.

By Mr. O'RELLY—To incorporate the New York Joint Stock Company.

By Mr. Ronkers—To organize and establish a police force for the county of One da

By Mr. Harsh—To regulate the carriage of passonger baggage by railroad compannes, and to prescribe the duties and obligations of carriers and passengers in relation thereto.

By Mr. Sinliman—To require railroad companies of this State to check baggage, and sell and issue passage tickets over all connecting railroads.

By Mr. Sinliman—To regulate the manufacture and sale of kerosone, earth, rock and coal oils.

By Mr. Nonerrson—To increase the salary of the Capital police force.

By Mr. Ronerrson—To increase the salary of the Capital police force.

By Mr. Ronerrson—To increase the salary of Mr. Hurson—To amend the charter of Anburn.

By Mr. Parkken—To amend the charter of Anburn.

By Mr. Parkken—To amend the charter of Anburn.

By Mr. Willers—To amend the charter of Anburn.

By Mr. Willers—T

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direct antagonist to a tubercular morbid constitution, by
preventing the setting and fixing of the albuminous matter
direct antagonist to a tubercular morbid constitution, by
preventing the setting and fixing of the albuminous matter
moreover it powerfully scrites the activity of the lunge, and
increases the circulation of the blood."

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